

S. JUNCEA Ait.
S. NEMORALIS Ait.
SONCHUS ARVENSIS L.
TANACETUM VULGARE L.
TARAXACUM OFFICINALE Weber.
XANTHIUM ECHINATUM Murr.

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POTAMOGETON BICUPULATUS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—During the summer of 1947, as complete a collection as possible was made of the vascular plants of the township of Petersham, northwestern Worcester County, Massachusetts. Upon identification, one of the pondweeds was found to be *Potamogeton bicupulatus* Fernald.

The species was first described by Dr. M. L. Fernald (*The Linear-leaved North American Species of Potamogeton*) from material taken in the mountains of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The type-specimen was collected by Garber in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania in 1866. There is one record of the plant taken in Lake Dunmore, Vermont, which has never been corroborated.

The specimens from Petersham were taken from Harvard Pond (formerly Meadow Water Pond), an artificial pond created many years ago to operate a mill with the run-off from Tom Swamp. It is nowhere very deep and an abundant growth of all types of aquatic vegetation almost obscures the pond toward its margin. *P. bicupulatus* was found on the low mud-flats exposed by the low water of the pond. Probably in a summer of more abundant rainfall, these would not be exposed. Accompanying the *Potamogeton* were *Myriophyllum humile* (Raf.) Morong. and *Utricularia gibba* L.—C. EARLE SMITH Jr., Harvard University.

FORMS OF CORNUS CANADENSIS IN MINNESOTA.—Field observations attendant to collecting, supported by a study of herbarium specimens, warrant the segregation of Minnesota material of *Cornus canadensis* L. into a few ecological variants, differing vegetatively from the typical form conceived as plants with simple stems with apparent apical whorls of leaves.

CORNUS CANADENSIS L. f. RAMOSA Lepage is characterized by the development of leafy branches either in the axils of the leaves

constituting the normal whorl, or below the whorl. The following collections are referable to this form: high and heavily glaciated granite ridge near Bass Lake, north of Ely, St. Louis Co., Aug. 30, 1936, *J. B. Moyle*, no. 2394, reported in *RHODORA* 40: 276, 1938, as *Cornus suecica* L., which does not occur in the state; talus-slope of Mt. Mary, Ilgen City, Lake Co., Sept. 16, 1945, *Lakela* no. 6242; jack pine forest, 6 miles south of Gilbert, St. Louis Co., June 25, 1939, *Lakela* no. 3045; mixed forest on 60-acre island, Island Lake, 20 miles north of Duluth, June 16, 1944, *Lakela* no. 5536; sandy ridge south of Lake Itasca, July 9, 1928, *C. O. Rosendahl* no. 5648; Bowstring, Itasca Co., July 1925, *H. E. Stork* no. 1101, one plant on the sheet with the typical form; exposed outcrop northeast of Palmers, St. Louis Co., July 20, 1947, *Lakela* 6933a.

CORNUS CANADENSIS L. f. *MEDEOLOIDES* Lepage was based on plants with two successive whorls of leaves, the uppermost developing by extension of the stem above the normal verticil, in contrast to Lepage's f. *infraverticillata* in which the additional verticil of leaves replaces the bracts below the normal leaves. The following collections are referred to the former category: bog-forest, north end of Decodon Pond, Anoka Co., Aug. 2, 1933, *M. F. and H. F. Buell* no. 672; T. 65, R. 19, St. Louis Co., Sept. 16, 1936, *W. Webb*; tamarack swamp, Hennepin Co., May 1891, *F. H. Burglehaus* (one double verticillate plant with four typical). Inconsistent with this concept is the following collection: west-facing slope of the Great Laurentian Highland Divide, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. east of Highway 53, St. Louis Co., *John W. and Marjorie F. Moore* no. 10339, two double-verticillate plants arising from the common rootstock with the typical plants.

A variant bearing more than one inflorescence per erect stem appears to be undescribed. Growing with the typical form were found plants which bear above the normal verticil of leaves two to three peduncles with inflorescences, cymose-fashion, the central one more mature than the lateral ones. Sometimes the lateral peduncles are twice as long as the central one, six to three centimeters, respectively. One of the flowering peduncles may be aborted or replaced by a leafy branch. Some plants bear leafy branches below the normal whorl of leaves, reminiscent of f.

ramosa which was not based on plants with multiple peduncles. The variant is herewith described as

Cornus canadensis L., f. **florulenta**, f. nov., differt a f. *typica* 2-3 pedunculis floriferis vel ramulis foliosis super foliorum verticillum gestis. TYPE: *Lakela* no. 6933, July 20, 1947, growing in moss- and lichen-mats on flat rocks within the railroad right-of-way 1 mi. northeast of Palmers, St. Louis Co., Minn. (Univ. of Minn. Herb. Minneapolis).

The form differs from the typical form by the development of two to three inflorescences on distinct peduncles in axils of leaves constituting the usual whorl. The collection of Dr. Thomas S. Roberts, Aug. 6, 1879, Poplar River, Cook Co., Minn., (Univ. Minn. Herb. Mpls.) is referred to this form.—OLGA LAKELA, University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch.

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ERRATA

Page 17, line 23; for *Basiliensis* read *Brasiliensis*.

Page 17, line 30; for *Shortiana* read *Shortii*.

No. 590, Contents, line 9; for *Lampylum* read *Campylum*.

Page 63, line 11; for *CARUNCULATA* read **carunculata**.

Page 166, line 15; for *sugbenus* read *subgenus*.

No. 599, Contents, line 4; for 270 read 269.

No. 599, Contents, line 6; for 279 read 280.

No. 599, Contents, line 9; for 283 read 284.

Page 276, line 32; delete (Fig. 1).

Page 276, line 33; delete (Fig. 2).